

## Office of Professional Accountability (OPA) Commendations & Complaints Report Aug 2006

### Commendations:

Commendations Received in Aug: 21

Commendations Received to Date: 299

<b>Anderson, Amber Gardea, Oscar Kerns, Glenn</b>	A detective and two officers received a letter of thanks for their exceptional work on a missing person case.
<b>Campbell, Ronald Emerick, Theresa</b>	A detective and an officer received a letter of commendation for the outstanding investigation they provided regarding a burglary. They were able to recover the stolen property as well as identify the suspect.
<b>Carr, Alan</b>	Officer Carr received a commendation for going beyond the call of duty. He retrieved a lost wallet, contacted the citizen and volunteered to deliver the wallet to her. He was kind, courteous and extremely professional.
<b>Dejesus, Samuel</b>	A letter of praise was received by Det. DeJesus commending his thorough written report and investigation that assisted the WSLCB in developing a case charging a licensee with trafficking in stolen property.
<b>Eddy, Lisbeth Johnston, Terrie</b>	Sgt. Eddy and Crime Prevention Coordinator Johnston received a letter of thanks for their outstanding work in providing training regarding Crisis Intervention. They provided essential public service to the citizens of downtown Seattle by ensuring the safety of our streets and how to manage a crisis situation.
<b>Johnson, Brian</b>	Sgt. Johnson received a commendation for his prompt and sincere response to a citizens' concern. He was both objective and thoughtful.
<b>Lucas, Jonathan Moore, Dennis</b>	A note of appreciation was received by two officers who responded to a call about the welfare of a citizen. They received positive comments regarding their actions.
<b>Page, Jeffrey</b>	Officer Page received a commendation for his outstanding job at a traffic accident scene. He placed himself in considerable danger by entering the damaged car prior to the arrival of fire to maintain traction and stabilize the trapped victim to prevent any further damage to his neck. He stayed with the victim, monitored the vitals and reported the drivers worsening condition to the paramedics until fire was able to extricate the victim from the vehicle.
<b>Paquette Jr, John</b>	Officer Paquette received a thank you for going the extra mile on a missing person case.
<b>Pelich, Debra</b>	An officer received a commendation for the professional handling of an incident involving a juvenile driving the wrong way on a one-way street without a driver's license.
<b>Pitts, James Eagle, Lou</b>	Sgt. Eagle and Officer Pitts received a letter for their outstanding job while coordinating police operations for the Comcast Bite of Seattle. They were an instrumental part of the pre-event planning in addition to on-site operations.
<b>Schroeder, Trent Thompson, Jason Hoppers, Jason</b>	A commendation was received by three officers for their quick response to a possible burglary in progress.
<b>Testerman, Travis</b>	Officer Testerman received a letter of appreciation for his assistance on a 911 call. He responded to the area within minutes and put the citizens' fears to rest.
<b>Wilske, Steven</b>	Lt. Wilske received a thank you memo for his tremendous assistance at the shooting at the Jewish Federation last week. His specific actions ultimately saved

	the lives of several critical shooting victims. He provided direct communication and coordination to SFD, SPD-controlled areas to commence EMS support of victims, locations to make protected entry and timely confirmation of no roof-top-shooter threat.
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\*This report includes commendations received from citizens or community members. Numerous commendations generated within the department are not included.

## Aug 2006 Closed Cases:

*Cases involving alleged misconduct of officers and employees in the course of their official public duties are summarized below. Identifying information has been removed.*

*Cases are reported by allegation type. One case may be reported under more than one category.*

### CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER

Synopsis	Action Taken
The complainant alleges that during her arrest, the named employee used profanity and called her an inappropriate name. The complainant also alleges that she was injured when another named employee put on the handcuffs too tightly. The complaint concludes with allegations that the employee drove recklessly when transporting the complainant to jail and that the employee engaged in biased policing.	<p>While the investigation determined that no profanity was used, the employee was provoked into using an inappropriate name when referring to the complainant. Finding Professionalism—Supervisory Intervention.</p> <p>The named employee was found not to have had contact with the complainant during the arrest and handcuffing. Finding Unnecessary Force—Unfounded.</p> <p>The preponderance of the evidence could neither prove nor disprove the reckless driving portion of the complaint. Finding Violations of Rules/Regulations—Not Sustained.</p> <p>No evidence supported the allegation of biased policing. Finding Biased Policing—Unfounded.</p>
The complainant alleges that the retired named employee was rude and refused to identify himself when asked.	<p>The evidence in the case was inconclusive as the use of profanity and by whom. Finding Professionalism (Profanity)—Not Sustained.</p> <p>The investigation determined that, even though there may have been confusion at the time of the incident, the complainant had to leave the scene without knowing the identity of the employee. Finding Duty to Identify Self—Supervisory Intervention.</p>
The complainant alleges that the named employee(s) did not take a report that he was a victim of an armed robbery and apprehend the suspects. He also alleges that the named employees mocked and laughed at him.	There is no evidence that the complainant was robbed and his recollections of the event are flawed based on the police report, statements of independent witnesses, and subject's level of intoxication. Finding—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee grabbed him by the shirt and used profanity when the two of them were alone together.	The complainant provided no statements after repeated contacts and opportunities were offered by the investigator. Witness officers state that there was no physical contact between the complainant and named employee, and no use of profanity was heard. The named employee admits to

	using two or three fingers to pinch the complainant's shirt to minimize his movement, denies using profanity, and was never alone with the complainant. Finding—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that named employees grabbed him, slammed his head on the patrol car, and injured his arm when they wrenched it behind his back. The complainant also alleges that the employees used profanity before releasing him.	Two police vehicles were parked side by side when the complainant walked pass one of the vehicles, which was improperly parked. The named employee used his PA system and made a sarcastic comment to the complainant, "Haven't you ever seen a police car before?" The complainant returned to the patrol in an agitated state an employee took control of the complainant by applying a hand hold, directing the subject to the hood of the patrol car, and searching him for any weapons. Once it was determined that the complainant was not a threat, he was released. The complainant continued taunting the officers as he left. One named employee admits to repeating profanity that the complainant had used on them. Finding UNNECESSARY FORCE—EXONERATED (two officers); UNFOUNDED (one officer). Finding Professionalism—UNFOUNDED (two officers); SUPERVISORY INTERVENTION (one officer).

### FAILURE TO IDENTIFY SELF

Synopsis	Action Taken
The complainant alleges that the named employee was rude and unprofessional during their contact. The complainant also alleges that the named employee failed to provide business card as required by policy.	<p>The primary officer did not provide identifying information in writing as required. No evidence indicated the second employee was ever asked to identify himself. Finding FAILURE TO IDENTIFY SELF—SUPERVISORY INTERVENTION (one officer) &amp; UNFOUNDED (one officer).</p> <p>The investigation also determined the primary officer did engage the complainant and that the conduct was reasonable and appropriate. The second employee did not have any verbal contact with the complainant. Finding CUBO—EXONERATED (one officer) &amp; UNFOUNDED (one officer).</p>

### SAFEGUARDING/MISHANDLING EVIDENCE/PROPERTY

Synopsis	Action Taken
The complainant alleges that the named employee kicked him in the ankle in a holding cell to wake him and later while at the jail, the named employee slammed him against a wall. The complainant also alleges that his confiscated property, including cash, was not returned to him when he was released.	<p>The evidence in the case was inconclusive as to the existence of property at the time of the arrest. The preponderance of the evidence could neither prove nor disprove this portion of the complaint. Finding EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY—NOT SUSTAINED.</p> <p>The employee acknowledged it was common practice for him to awaken a sleeping subject in a holding cell by tapping the bottom of their foot, but the evidence could not determine if the ankle was struck and if the strike was accidental or deliberate. Finding—UNNECESSARY FORCE—NOT SUSTAINED</p>

**UNNECESSARY FORCE**

Synopsis	Action Taken
The complainant alleges that the named employee grabbed her arm, bruising her, and shoved her into a parked vehicle, causing her to fall.	No evidence of misconduct was found. The complainant was at the scene of a serious vehicle collision in which a family member was involved. She repeatedly attempted to access the vehicle, was being disruptive, placing herself in a dangerous situation, and impeding the Fire Department's rescue efforts. The force used to control the complainant was determined to be minimal and appropriate. Finding—EXONERATED.
The complainant alleges that the named employees caused injury by handcuffing her too tightly.	The preponderance of the evidence indicated that the named employees did not use excessive force when handcuffing the complainant. Finding—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that an unknown employee used excessive force when he was ejected from a sporting event.	The evidence indicated that the ejection was more than likely done by an employee of the venue and not an SPD employee. Finding—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that an unknown employee used unnecessary force when she was arrested. The complainant also alleges that the unknown employee assaulted her in the precinct holding cell.	The complainant in this case fled from a stolen vehicle that flipped after being involved in multiple accidents. At the time of her arrest, witnesses noted that she was intoxicated and belligerent. The complainant's behavior in the holding cell required the application of a "spit sock," which required the complainant to be restrained. There was no evidence to support the allegations that the officers acted in an unprofessional or inappropriate manner. Finding—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee slammed him into a fence, the ground, put his knee on his head, and punched the back of his head.	The complainant in this incident fled from officers after crashing into several vehicles in a stolen car. The force used to control the complainant was determined to be necessary and appropriate. Finding—EXONERATED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee used unnecessary force when he grabbed and pulled the complainant toward him.	The investigation revealed that the complainant was protesting the arrest of a companion for drug activity. The complainant had entered the street and was in a bus zone. The amount of "hands-on" used to move the complainant out of the street for safety purposes did not amount to any significant force. No evidence of misconduct was found. Finding—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee struck his hand with a flash light and refused to identify himself to the complainant.	<p>Evidence determined that the complainant was intoxicated at large fight disturbance, was "playing to the crowd," and preventing officers from restoring order to the area. The complainant refused multiple commands to keep his hands on the hood of the employee's patrol vehicle. The employee admits to pressing down on the complainants hands to hold them on the hood of the car. The hand used for this action contained the employee's flashlight. The force was determined to be necessary and minimal to control the complainant. Finding UNNECESSARY FORCE—EXONERATED.</p> <p>The named employee states that the complainant asked for his name and badge number over 10 times. After verbally providing the information to the first four requests, he responded to the subsequent requests that the information</p>

	would be on the police report. Finding FAILURE TO ID SELF—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that the named employees used unnecessary force during her arrest.	<p>The complainant was involved in a disturbance and was brandishing a knife in a large crowd of approximately 100 people. The force used to subdue the complainant was determined to be proper and necessary. Finding first officer—EXONERATED.</p> <p>The second officer was found to have no involvement with the initial application of force. This officer assisted in the handcuffing of the complainant. Finding second officer—ADMINISTRATIVELY UNFOUNDED.</p>
The complainant alleges that an unknown employee kicked him, fracturing his tailbone, while he was lying on the floor of a holding cell.	The investigation could neither prove nor disprove the allegation. The complainant was intoxicated at the time of his arrest, made no complaints of pain or injury until after his release from jail, and it could not be determined when the injury may have occurred. Finding—NOT SUSTAINED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee pushed her away from her son, who was being arrested. The complainant also alleges that the named employee gave a different name than what the precinct provided to the complainant.	<p>There was no evidence of misconduct on the part of any of the involved employees. The named employee was trying to protect the arresting officers from family interference and did so by holding his ground and pushing the complainant back as she attempted to get to her son. Finding UNNECESSARY FORCE—EXONERATED.</p> <p>Conflicting statements prohibit the ability to prove or disprove the allegation. . Finding FAILURE TO ID SELF—NOT SUSTAINED.</p>
The complainant alleges that the named employees used excessive force when they grabbed him, shoved him against a desk, slammed him into a window, which caused it to break, and made an unwarranted arrest.	While the investigation determined that the employees' actions were reasonable and within department standards, multiple issues with the fact pattern raised concerns that were forwarded to the employees' chain of command for discussion and review. Finding—SUPERVISORY INTERVENTION.
The complainant alleges that the named employees hit and kicked him during his arrest.	Conflicting statements raised questions about the complainant's credibility. Witness statements support the named employees, who were attempting to make an arrest for an outstanding warrant. There was no evidence of misconduct. Finding—EXONERATED.
The complainant alleges that named employees used excessive force when they arrested a subject.	The subject was babysitting for two children and refused to open the door upon the parents return. Officers gained entry into the house and determined that the subject had two felony juvenile warrants. The subject was found hiding in a closet and struggled violently with arresting officers. The subject refused to participate in the investigation. It was determined that the force used was appropriate for the level of resistance encountered by the officers making the arrest. Finding—EXONERATED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee twisted her arms and applied the handcuffs too tightly when she was arrested.	Based upon the preponderance of the evidence, including witness statements, it does not appear that the incident occurred as described by the complainant. Finding—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that the named employees tased him numerous times and kicked him.	The complainant was arrested and force was used to control him during a serious fight. Prior to the fight, the complainant had dropped a gun, narcotics, and attempted to flee. All

<p>Complainant also alleges that named employees used profanity and removed personal property that was not returned to him.</p>	<p>force used was determined to be necessary, appropriate, and properly documented. Finding UNNECESSARY FORCE—EXONERATED.</p> <p>There were significant issues in determining what property was present at the time of the arrest, what had been entered into evidence, and what was removed by non-SPD personnel at the hospital. However, the preponderance of the evidence indicated that the named employees were not responsible for any property loss and that there were no policy violations on the part of the employees. Finding SAFEGUARDING/MISHANDLING EVIDENCE/PROPERTY—UNFOUNDED.</p>
<p>The complainant alleges that one named employee punched him in the face repeatedly, while another employee twisted his arm behind his back during his arrest. The complainant also alleges that he was refused medical attention after he was struck by a hit and run driver.</p>	<p>The complainant fled from arresting officers and was struck by a car. He continued to fight with employees when they attempted to control him. After being medically cleared by Fire Department personnel, the complainant was placed into a holding cell, where he continually banged his head on the holding cell wall, while saying he wanted to be taken to the hospital. The complainant received treatment from the Fire Department and was transported to the hospital. There was no evidence of any police misconduct. Finding—EXONERATED.</p>
<p>The complainant alleges that named employees used unnecessary force, when they took the complainant to the ground, placed a knee on his head, and wrenched his arm behind his back. There were visible handcuff marks on the complainant's wrists.</p>	<p>The evidence supported that the officers used only necessary force to take the intoxicated complainant to the ground and handcuff him. Two independent witnesses supported the employee's statements. Finding—EXONERATED.</p>
<p>The complainant alleges that the named employees tackled him to the ground and put handcuffs on him too tightly.</p>	<p>The investigation determined that the complainant was noted to be armed with a visible knife in his pocket. He was taken to the ground and handcuffed in a careful and appropriate manner. This incident occurred at the Bite of Seattle in front of numerous witnesses. The complainant was armed with a visible knife in his pocket and taken into custody without injury to any of the bystanders. Finding—EXONERATED.</p>
<p>The complainant alleges that named employees unnecessarily twisted her arms, causing pain during her arrest, and never advised of her of Miranda rights. The complainant further alleges that one employee pointed their firearm at her, while handling a disturbance with another individual.</p>	<p>The complainant interjected herself into a very dangerous situation, where an officer with a firearm was dealing with a belligerent and intoxicated individual, who was failing to follow the officer's instructions. Despite warnings to stand back, she continued to interject herself, and was arrested. The force used was minimal and necessary. Finding UNNECESSARY FORCE—EXONERATED.</p> <p>The evidence was unclear on whether the complainant was given her Miranda Rights. The officer states that he did, but the complainant was yelling and not paying attention. The complainant states that they were not provided. No independent witnesses could support either position. Finding VIOLATION OF RULES—NOT SUSTAINED.</p>
<p>The complainant alleges that the named employee grabbed her by</p>	<p>The investigation determined that the complainant refused to disperse during the clearing of the Bite of Seattle. Officers</p>

her clothing and shoved her repeatedly into a wall. The complainant further alleges she asked for the employee's name and he replied, "It's written on my shirt," thereby not properly identifying himself.	<p>were "on-line" and attempting to move the crowd and that force was necessary to move the complainant and others to clear the block. Finding UNNECESSARY FORCE—UNFOUNDED.</p> <p>The complainant provided the officer's name to the radio dispatcher indicating that she had his name. Witnesses also advised that his name was used in profane comments by the complainant, again indicating that his name was known. Finding DUTY TO IDENTIFY—UNFOUNDED.</p>
The complainant alleges that named employee used excessive force when they threw him to the ground and stomped on him.	This complaint involved four employees. The evidence clearly supported that three of the four employees used appropriate and necessary force to overcome the complainant's resistance to arrest. There was not sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation involving the fourth employee. Finding—EXONERATED (three officers); NOT SUSTAINED (one officer).
The complainant alleges that named employees bent his fingers back, causing pain and injury, slammed him on the trunk of his vehicle, and threatened to break his arm during his arrest. The complainant also alleges that named employee called him disparaging names during the incident.	<p>Independent witnesses confirmed that the named employees were either not involved with the complainant or used only appropriate and minimal force when dealing with the complainant. Finding UNNECESSARY FORCE—UNFOUNDED (one officer); EXONERATED (one officer).</p> <p>There was no evidence that any of the named employees were insulting or demeaning to the complainant. Finding CUBO—UNFOUNDED.</p>
The complainant alleges that the named employees used excessive force during the arrest, transport, and booking of complainant and three other subjects.	The officers were attempting to arrest an armed robbery subject, who was wearing a ballistic vest. The suspect was struggling violently to preclude being handcuffed and placed in a patrol car for transport. The preponderance of the evidence supports the use of force as appropriate and necessary in controlling the complainant. Finding—EXONERATED.
The complainant alleges that the named employees used unnecessary force during his arrest and an unknown employee stepped on his face while he was in the holding cell. The complainant also alleges that the named employee used profanity and disputes the information in the police report.	<p>The preponderance of the evidence supported the officer's version of the incident as being more credible. Witnesses described the complainant as confrontational and supported the officer's versions of the events. Finding UNNECESSARY FORCE—EXONERATED.</p> <p>There was no evidence that employees were discourteous to the complainant. Finding CUBO—UNFOUNDED.</p>
The complainant alleges that the named employee, while on dignitary protection, broke the subject's wrist when the employee grabbed his wrist and escorted him out of a secure area.	There was no evidence of misconduct. The evidence supported that the force used was minimal and necessary to remove the complainant from a secure area. Finding—EXONERATED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee used unnecessary force, when the employee pushed on the complainant's chest, grabbed her arm, and escorted her away from	The complainant had attempted to interject herself into a crime scene and refused multiple attempts to get her to move back and away so that the scene could be evaluated, secured, and first aid rendered. Minimum and appropriate force was used to move the complainant to allow the on-scene officers to perform their duties. Finding—

an assault disturbance.	EXONERATED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee put him in a chokehold, dragged him to the ground, slammed his head into the patrol car, and yanked his ponytail. The complainant also alleges smelling alcohol on the employee's breath.	Minimum, necessary, and appropriate force, including a hair hold, was used to control the complainant, who had just assaulted an employee in an unprovoked manner. Finding UNNECESSARY FORCE—EXONERATED.  No evidence was developed that would support that the employee had been drinking and/or had alcohol on his breath. Finding ADHERENCE TO LAWS, POLICIES, PROCEDURES—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee tried to coerce a murder confession from a subject and denied an attorney. The complainant further alleges that the named employee used unnecessary force on the subject when refused to confess.	The facts did not support the allegations of misconduct. The preponderance of the evidence supported the employee's version of the incident. Finding—UNFOUNDED.  The investigation determined that the complainant did invoke his right to an attorney and that the employee ended the interview. Finding ADHERENCE TO LAWS, POLICIES, PROCEDURES—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee and a DOC employee used unnecessary force when they contacted him for a pedestrian violation.	The evidence revealed that the complainant began fighting with officers and attempted to hit them by swinging a bicycle at them in order to avoid being contacted. The force used was determined to be appropriate and necessary to protect them and make the arrest. Finding—EXONERATED.
The complainant alleges that during his arrest, the named employee used unnecessary force when he tased him.	The named employee witnessed the complainant strike a bouncer after being ejected from a nightclub. Witnesses confirm that the named employee approached and announced "taser" before tasing the complainant, who was continuing the fight with the bouncer. The complainant was tased a second time when he failed to comply with the officer's command to stay on the ground. Taser records show that the taser was deployed twice, which contradicts the complainant's claim that he was tased four times. The amount of force used was necessary and documented. Finding—EXONERATED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee used unnecessary force when he pushed the complainant's shoulder with his open hand.	Complainant was attending a sporting event and attempting to approach an athlete, who was being escorted to the locker room by the named employee. The named employee states he made no contact with the complainant during the escort. Independent witnesses support the named employee's version of the incident. Finding—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that named employees used unnecessary force during a search/strip search, slamming him against the wall, and one employee used profanity during the incident in front of witnesses. The complainant also alleges that one of the named employees pointed a red taser light beam near his on the wall.	The complainant was asked to remove his shirt so pictures could be taken of his tattoos. One witness does not recall hearing any profanity and indicated that the complainant was nude, while the complainant indicated he only had his shirt off. Named employees' statements indicated that witnesses were not in a position to observe the strip search. The employees denied the force, the use of profanity, and the taser pointing. The preponderance of the evidence could neither prove nor disprove the allegations. Finding—NOT SUSTAINED.
The complainant, who was a witness to a hit and run accident, alleges that the named employee twisted his arm, spun him around,	The named employee contacted the complainant in hid driveway. The complainant began yelling at the officers to get off his property, while flailing his arms around as he approached the officers. The named employee grabbed the



and pushed him against his car when he contacted him. The complainant also alleges that the named employee did not identify himself when asked.	complainant's arm and placed him on the side of a vehicle. The force used was minimal and appropriate to control and calm the complainant down. Once the situation deescalated, the named employee disengaged and complied with the complainant's wishes that they leave his property. A witness officer did not hear the complainant ask for the named employee's identity. Finding—UNNECESSARY FORCE & FAILURE TO IDENTITY—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee handcuffed her too quickly and banged her head against the wall several times. The complainant also alleges that another employee misplaced her luggage.	The complainant was creating a disturbance on Metro bus. The named employee responded, escorted the complainant off the transit bus, and transported the complainant to Harborview for a mental health evaluation. Witnesses did not see any force used when the complainant was escorted off the bus and no luggage was seen or located. Finding—UNFOUNDED.
The complainant alleges that the named employee twisted her arm and shoved her into a chair. The complainant also alleges that the student officer repeated the same maneuver as a training exercise at her expense.	The named employee contacted the complainant regarding a domestic disturbance. The complainant would not allow the officers in to check the welfare of the house occupants. Officers had to force their way pass the complainant. While the complainant was sitting on a sofa, she fell off of it. One of the named employees assisted her up. The student officer had no physical contact with the complainant. The complainant also stated that the student officer had been at her house for a prior disturbance, but it was only the officer's second day on the job. Other officers believed the complainant was suffering from a mental health issue. Finding—UNFOUNDED.

## VIOLATION OF LAW

Synopsis	Action Taken
The complainant alleges that the named employee was involved in a road rage incident, following which he fled the scene. The employee was subsequently contacted by SPD and cited for the accident.	The named employee was off duty and on his way to work when he encountered the subject, while driving. The subject passed the employee's vehicle on the right, which angered the employee. The employee then passed the subject's vehicle on the left, cutting in close to subject's vehicle, thereby striking the subject's vehicle causing damage, and continued driving down the road for a mile until he pulled over. SPD made contact at that location and cited the employee for fleeing an accident. The named employee entered into a deferred sentence with the courts. Finding—SUSTAINED.

## July 2006 Cases Mediated:

*No complaints were mediated in August.*

### Definitions of Findings:

**“Sustained”** means the allegation of misconduct is supported by a preponderance of the evidence.

**“Not sustained”** means the allegation of misconduct was neither proved nor disproved by a preponderance of the evidence.

**“Unfounded”** means a preponderance of evidence indicates the alleged act did not occur as reported or classified, or is false.

**“Exonerated”** means a preponderance of evidence indicates the conduct alleged did occur, but that the conduct was justified, lawful and proper.

**“Supervisory Intervention”** means while there may have been a violation of policy, it was not a willful violation, and/or the violation did not amount to misconduct. The employee’s chain of command is to provide appropriate training, counseling and/or to review for deficient policies or inadequate training.

**“Administratively Unfounded/Exonerated”** is a discretionary finding which may be made prior to the completion that the complaint was determined to be significantly flawed procedurally or legally; or without merit, i.e., complaint is false or subject recants allegations, preliminary investigation reveals mistaken/wrongful employee identification, etc, or the employee’s actions were found to be justified, lawful and proper and according to training.

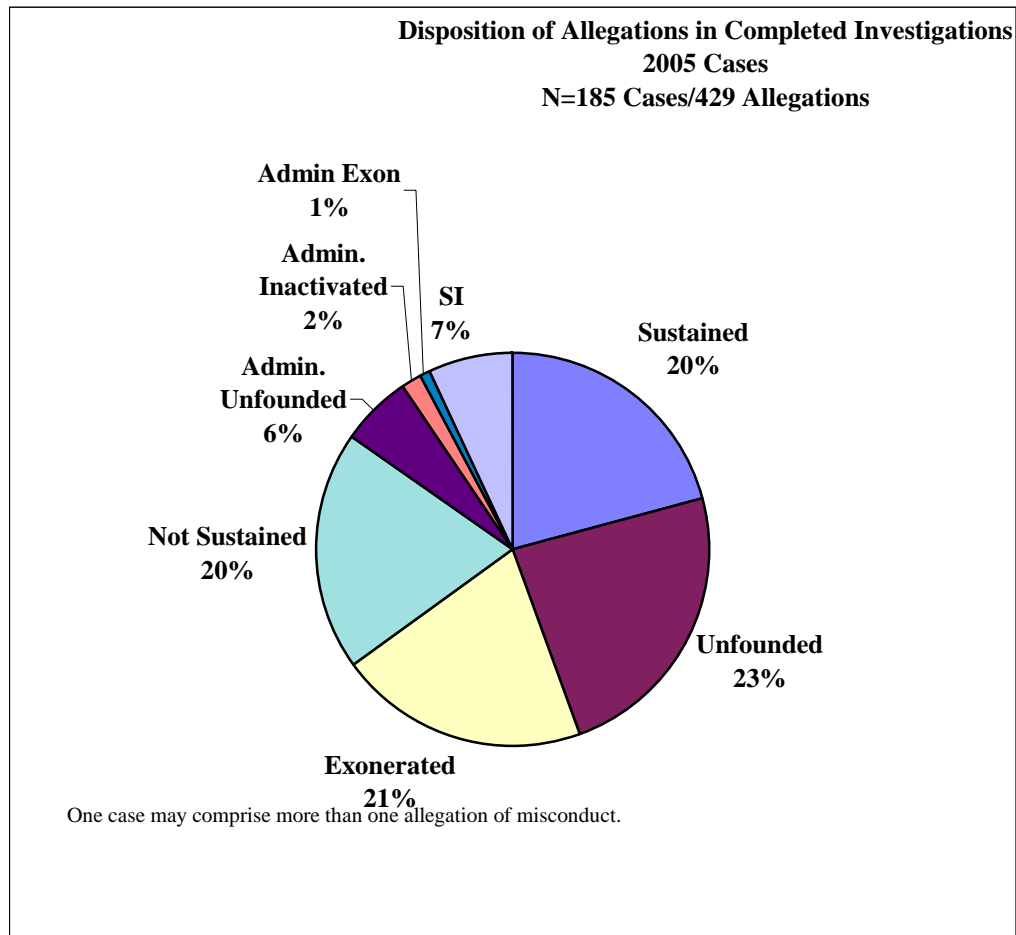
**“Administratively Inactivated”** means that the investigation cannot proceed forward, usually due to insufficient information or the pendency of other investigations. The investigation may be reactivated upon the discovery of new, substantive information or evidence. Inactivated cases will be included in statistics but may not be summarized in this report if publication may jeopardize a subsequent investigation.

## Status of OPA Contacts to Date: 2005 Contacts

	December 2005	Jan-Dec 2005
Preliminary Investigation Reports	23	315
Cases Assigned for Supervisory Review	5	77
Cases Assigned for Investigation (IS;LI)	8	210
Cases Closed	40	185*
Commendations	84	498

\*includes 2005 cases closed in 2006

note: the below chart has been changed effective the July 2006 report (June data) to reflect cases that have a "Supervisory Intervention" (SI) finding.



## 2006 Contacts

	Aug 2006	Jan-Dec 2006
Preliminary Investigation Reports	29	202
Cases Assigned for Supervisory Review	4	60
Cases Assigned for Investigation (IS;LI)	17	129
Commendations		